Land Use on the Chesapeake Bay Watershed

Working Landscape and Sato-umi Perspectives

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coastal Sea</th>
<th>Mean Depth (m)</th>
<th>Volume (cu. km)</th>
<th>Watershed Area (sq. km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sea of Japan</td>
<td>1,752</td>
<td>713,000</td>
<td>349,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South China Sea</td>
<td>1,060</td>
<td>3,907,000</td>
<td>3,223,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf of Mexico</td>
<td>1,512</td>
<td>2,332,000</td>
<td>5,836,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediterranean Sea</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,738,000</td>
<td>5,480,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Sea</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>251,000</td>
<td>883,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Sea</td>
<td>1,150</td>
<td>530,000</td>
<td>2,528,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Sea</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>155,000</td>
<td>885,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea of Cortez</td>
<td>818</td>
<td>145,000</td>
<td>1,454,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Lakes</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>22,809</td>
<td>510,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltic Sea</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>21,721</td>
<td>1,721,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabian (Persian) Gulf</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1,248,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf of Finland</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1,098</td>
<td>419,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chesapeake Bay</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>166,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data courtesy R. Costanza and J. Bartholomew
Relative Watershed Sizes
(metric units)

- Chesapeake Bay
- Gulf of Finland
- Arabian (Persian) Gulf
- Baltic Sea
- Great Lakes
- Sea of Cortez
- North Sea
- Black Sea
- Red Sea
- Mediterranean Sea
- Gulf of Mexico
- South China Sea
- Sea of Japan
MOLDBOARD PLOW

SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK  PATENTED IN 1879
Clinton's Ditch
(Old Erie Canal)

Construction began in Rome, N.Y. on July 4, 1817. The canal measured 40' x 28' x 4' and was 363 miles long. It went from Albany to Buffalo and was used into the 1830's.
“. . . A country that may have the prerogative over the most pleasant places known, for large and pleasant navigable rivers, heaven and earth never agreed better to frame a place for man’s habitation.”

Captain John Smith, 1612
Best Management Practices are special techniques or devices used by farmers to control soil erosion, manage nutrients, and protect water quality.

Some of the following techniques are commonly used by farmers that comply with Best Management Practices:

- Crop Rotation
- Contour Farming
- Terracing
- Riparian Buffer
- Vegetated Filter Strips
- Grassed Waterway
- Nutrient Management
- Sediment Control Pond
- Wetland Creation & Enhancement
- Cover Crops
- Pest Management
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BY JOHN CLOUD
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Richard Louv